Strange Robbery in St. Louis.

Man Chloroformed in a Car.

Raiway Accident at Lancaster.

The Great Jersey Lease,

Reading the Rival of Penna. Central

WASHINGTON "THROUGH TICKETS."

Restoration of Through-ticket Arrangements Between Washington, Philadel-

phia, and New York.

It will be remembered that in December last, when the Superior Court of Baltimore city decided that the capitation tax of the State of Maryland, on the Washington Branch, was unconstitutional, the Baltimore and Ohio Company at once reduced the passenger fare between Baltimore and Washington from \$1.50 to \$1.20, taking off the entire tax, viz., 20 per cent. The fare between Washington and New York was then \$8, and between Washington and Philadelphia \$4.00. The Baltimore and Ohio Company, in view of the reduction it desired to make on the through tickets, proposed that the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore, and the New Jersey roads should agree to such reductions in their proportions as they had formerly expressed a willingness to make, so as to reduce the prices of these tickets to \$7 50 and \$4.50, respectively. In consequence of the refusal by those companies to make the reduction proposed, the sale of through tickets ceased, although arrangements made to continue to check bag-between these cities. It is learned that the difficulties have been finally adjusted, and the prices proposed by the Baltimore and Ohio arranged upon a satisfactory basis, so that the public will now have the advantage of the reduced rates then proposed by that company. Arrangements have been perfected so that tickets are now sold to New England and all the Southern States in Washington and New York, respectively, and baggage is checked between the chief cities from Boston to New Orleans, inclusive. The reduction made in passenger fares by the Washington, and Baltimore read Connellsville route), viz., to \$8.50 between Pittsburg and Baltimore, and \$9 between Pittsburg and Washington, is naturally adding to the

DARING OUTRAGE.

travel and increasing the business between those

A Merchant Chloroformed and Robbed in

a Street Car.
One of the boldest and most adroit robberies that has come to our notice, says the St. Louis Democrat of the 8th instant, for a long time, was petrated on Saturday night, in a street car of the Union line. Mr. Louis Mestemacher, a com-Bro., had been spending the evening with his brother. About 12 o'clock he took a street car to proceed to his residence on Salis-bury street. He had with him a basket containing some articles for his family. He noticed that there were only two men in the car. He became unconscious-from what cause he did not know-and on Sixteenth street was aroused by the driver (or conductor) asking for Mr. M. then discovered that he had been robbed, and smelling the odor of chloroform, had no doubt that the act was committed by the two passengers. His hat, basket, watch, pocket-book, and other articles that he had in his pockets were gone, besides a bill of ex-change on New York for four thousand dollars that had been received after bank hours. He jumped out of the car and ran to the corner of Eleventh and O'Fallon streets, where he met Mr. Charles Fach ("Hardware Charley"). Mestemacher was so much excited, and his eyes were so inflamed and wild-looking, that Mr Fach did not at first recognize him. The two proceeded to the residence of Mr. Fach, where Mr. Mestemacher was provided with a cap, and went home. The amount of money stolen was \$150, and the total loss of Mr. Mestemacher is about \$300. Payment of the bill of exchange has been stopped, but it is not probable that the thieves will attempt to dispose of it, as by so doing they might be detected. The state of affairs is truly alarming when a citizen cannot travel at night in a street car without being chloroformed and robbed. The police are after the villains, and if they are caught the longes term in the penitentlary should be their fate.

LEASING NEW JERSEY'S RAILROADS.

The Reading Railroad Outbidding the Pennsylvania Company-\$1,000,000 Bonus Offered for the Lease of the United Roads.

The offer of a bonus of \$1,000,000 for the lease of the united railroads of New Jersey. mentioned yesterday, came from the Reading Railroad Company. This company alread owns the Schuylkill Canal, and desires especi ally to get possession of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, since it forms the only connection of the Schuylkill Canal with New York. Mr. Gowen, the President of the Reading Railroad, has therefore submitted the following proposi-

First. The Reading Company will take the canal on a perpetual lease, paying \$750,000 per annum, and increasing the amount of payments until they shall reach \$1,000,000 per annum, which sum is to be paid annually thereafter. This amount is equal to about 20 per cent. on

Second. The Reading Company propose, in case these terms are not agreed to, to take all the property of the united companies, representing \$35,245,000 actual cost, to pay 10 per cent. dividends yearly, and a bonne of \$1,000,000. This offer naturally creates an opposition to

the lease of the roads to the Pennsylvania Company, which has already been agreed to by the directors of the roads interested, and now only awaits the approval of the stockholders. The stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Rail road meet to-day for the election of officers, and it is probable that then some indication may be given of their views on the subject .- N. Y. Sun

SHOCKING RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Seven Trains Run Over a Man's Body. The Lancaster Express of last evening says: This morning, about 1 o'clock, the body of Michael Flannery, a well-known citezen, was found horribly mangled and dead on the north track of the Pennsylvania Railroad, a few yards above the crossing at North Prince street. The body was absolutely torn into fragments, and almost unrecognizable. He appears to have crossed over from Martin's to the north side of the railroad, and then crossed to the west side of Prince street, and walked along the track a short distance. The express freight west was due at that point at the time, and it is supposed he was struck by it, as blood and portions of his body were discovered but a few yards above the Prince street crossing. Six freight trains follow the express in quick succession, and from the terrible manner in which the body is mangled,

it is supposed they all passed over him.

FIRST EDITION SECOND EDITION

WASHINGTON THROUGH TICKETS. TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The Capture of Fort d'Issy.

129 Cannon Among the Spoils,

General Assault on Paris.

Douay to Command the Versaillists.

Philadelphia Public Buildings.

Speech of Commissioner H. W. Gray

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

THY ASSOCIATED PRESS. 1 Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Evacuation of Fort d'Issy. PARIS, Tuesday night May 9 .- Last night the insurgents became convinced of the impossi-

bility of holding Issy, and began its evacuation by way of Fort Vanvres to escape the fire of the enemy. The [cannonade of the enemy then became fearful, and Caused an Explosion

in Fort d'Issy and a great fire in Fort Vanvres. Meanwhile the insurgents attempted an attack in the direction of Neuilly, but were mowed down by the government mitraillenses, causing Great Slaughter,

and the survivors made a rapid retreat. The cannonade of Neully is now violent. General Rossel Refuses the Dictatorship. and accuses the Commune of weakness. &He complains of the cowardice of the troops in Issy, and says that instead of fighting officers they had only talking ones.

General Cluseret will be tried to-night.

The Column in the Place Vendome

is to be destroyed to-night.

The tri-color is planted over Fort d'Issy. VERSAILLES, May 9 .- All the Republicuns are President Thiers' Proclamation has had a

Great Effect. 800,000 projectiles, chiefly shells, have been taken to Fort Valerien, to be ready for the

bombardment of Paris. The Assault on Paris

Douay, with 10,000 men. Billaincourt is occupled by the Versaillists.

Fort Vanvres is Expected to Surrender immediately. Three hundred prisoners were taken at d'Issy.

English Opinion of the "Treaty of Wash-ington." LONDON, May 10, .- The Times, in an editorial on the Treaty of Washington, says that neither England nor Canada ever raised the question of exclusive privileges in the navigation of the St. Lawrence. The Times says the terms of the settlement of the San Juan boundary are satisfactory to England; the only difficulty is as to the plan of the adjustment of the Alabama claims. The Times doubts whether the treaty will be immediately ratified by the Senate, but, nevertheless, trusts that it will be adopted and become a final solution of all the difficulties be-

tween the two countries. The Austrian Parliament. VIENNA, May 10 .- The Reichsrath has rejected the bill granting to the diets of the various provinces of the Empire the right of taking the initiative in legislation.

The Fighting at Paris. LONDON, May 10 .- The Daily News' special telegraph from Paris says that the column in the Place Vendome will fall on Thursday. There was a sharp engagement yesterday at the Bridge of Neuilly, in which the Communists were beaten. The breach in the walls of Paris is expected to be practicable at the end of this

A despatch dated at Paris at a late hour last night says that there had been no cannonading since 7 o'clock this evening. The National Guards and partisans of the Commune are discouraged, and it is rumored that there is

Serious Dissension Between General Ros-sel and the Committee of Safety of the Commune. Auteuil and Point du Jour were bombarded to-day from Montre-

tout and Brimbrion, and the Population is Flying Panic-Stricken from that portion of Paris.

The cure of the church of St. Sulpice was once more arrested by order of the Commune, and again discharged from custody.

The Parisians impose a Fine upon Bakers

who are exorbitant in their charges for bread. The Official Journal of the Commune reports that all is quiet in the vicinity of Fort d'Issy.

The Spoils Captured at Fort d'Issy. VERSAILLES, May 10 .- One hundred and twenty-nine cannon were captured at Fort d'Issy, fifty of which were brought to this city. Large quantities of ammunition and provisions were found in the fort, as also considerable brandy infused with tobacco. The latter rendered fatal the wounds of those who drank it. The capture of Fort d'Issy causes terror among

the Parislans. The battery at Montretout continues a furious are upon the southwestern portion of Paris, to which the Federalists make a feeble reply.

It is claimed by the Government that the Communist statement that the garrison escaped from Issy before the capture of the fort is un-

The Versailles Forces are slowly but surely approaching the enceinte

of Paris. PARIS, May 10 .- The Commune asserts that the garrison of Fort Issy has certainly Escaped Capture.

General Rossel closes a communication to the Commune, complaining that he has not received proper support, in the following words:-

"Two courses were open to our forces, viz., to break through the obstacles which environ Paris or to retire. The former has been found impossible, and therefore we have retired."

FROM THE STATE.

Speech of H. W. Gray, Esq., on the Phila-delphia Public Buildings Commission. Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, May 10 .- H. W. Gray, Esq., of Philadelphia, was before the Committee of Mumicipal Corporations of the House of Representatives last evening, and made the following speech:-

Gentlemen:-I appear before you simply as a citizen, and not as a commissioner; but would ask that your honorable committee would give to the commissioners also an opportunity to be heard. Whereas your honorable body have created this commission, and believing that they have faithfully performed their duties in accordance with the requirements of the law which created them, they did not deem it necessary to meet your committee, unless by your request, but I will here state that they should be glad to meet you in case such should be your desire. We have in our board gentlemen who are able and competent to lay before you in a clear manner the reasons why you should hesitate in complying with the wish of the gentlemen on the other side who are here urging the abolishment of this commission. Mr. Perkins, an eminent lawyer, a gentleman of high standing, and a member of this commission, would be glad to address you on this subject, and in justice to the commission it would seem but right that you should, after having heard the gentlemen on the other side, give the commission the same opportunity.

As already stated, I did not intend to appear before you this evening for the purpose of representing the commission, nor am I prepared to answer the other side, but I cannot believe that you will hesitate to grant a hearing and give the necessary time to prepare an answer. I may ask that your committee will pass a resolution to this effect. I can safely say that the commission will be prepared with a statement on Thursday morning next. Having heard the argument on the other side, and the gentleman who will appear on the part of the commission not having heard what was said, I feel it incumbent upon me in my own way to answer a few of the leading points, although I am not in possession of figures, not having had time to prepare a speech. I will simply answer as the facts may occur to my mind. I speak from the knowledge I am in possession of as a member of said board, and from my general knowledge as a citizen of the affairs of our municipality, although not professing to be able to give as detailed an account as some of the gentlemen on the other side. They would make it appear that they are the sole guardians of the city's interests, and that their representations alone are to be credited. I will try to prove to you that these gentlemen have not all appeared before you in a spirit of public interest and for the public good, as they have represented.

No doubt some of the highly respectable gentlemen who compose this committee are honest in their intentions, and in good faith appear will be made by the 4th Corps, under General | before you, but there are others actuated by other motives than these. Such members have been the most active in their efforts to abolish this commission, and are solely prompted by sinister motives. They do not make fair representations, nor are they honest in their charges, and they dare not as honorable men deny the correctness of my assertions. They have failed to lay before you a fair statement of the financial condition of the city of Philadelphia; they have assumed that there was but one side to be heard: they have failed to tell you that this unjust attack on the commissioners has been brought about by the Washington Square people and the property-owners in that locality; they omitted to say that they had reason to complain about the act or any of the commissioners until after the people at the ballot-box decided the location: they failed to state how anxious they were to obtain the Governor's signature to this odious bill, as they now term it; they failed to inform you how much money they raised to carry the election in favor of Washington Square, and for other purposes; they fall to tell you that after the election, and after the people by so decided a majority of over 18,000 in favor of Penn Squares, the almost united press of Philadelphia acquiesced in the result. They did not tell you that a small and factious minority in the board, in the interest of these Washington Square locality people used, every means to sow discord. Certain interested newspapers were wholly in the interest of the Washington Squareites, and the editors being hostile, they, with most unaccountable zeal and bitterness, assailed the cemmission, and with their continued efforts and misrepresentations, and with persons employed in various capacities to raise a clamor, they succeeded in misleading and deceiving the public mind, and have by their persistent erdeavors really so poisoned a portion of the people that it is well that your konorable bodies should know the true history of the case. and that you should pause before taking the hasty action of the other house. Your commissioners did not take measures to counteract the gross wrongs heaped upon them other than to perform their legiti-

mate mission under the act, and they challenge investigation and stand ready to meet these gentlemen face to face. They felt secure at your hands. You created them to perform certain acts, which they faithfully entered upon to do, and while in the act of discharging these duties they are interfered with by these parties who entered into a fair contest before the people, and lost by a decided expression of the people. They now propose to defy this popular verdict, and are asking you to abolish it. Let me ask whether these people are fair, and whether they have a right here. First, They charge that the intersection was the great cause for rebellion. Well, suppose we grant this, what did the commission agree to do? Why, they at once abandoned the intersection plan and agreed to place the buildings upon two of the squares, and did ask your honorable bodies for additional legislation to carry out such project, although the commissioners were almost unanimously in favor of the intersection plan, because they believed that one building could be erected to give greater convenience, and would be better lighted and heated than four separate buildings, and could be erected at a less cost-How did these people accept this compromise? You know; you have heard them; they want nothing but to abolish; nothing else will answer their purpose. Their designs must therefore be apparent to the dullest minds. What further do they say? They say the bill gives the commissioners

much power, and that the power ought to be given to Councils, that they are the proper bodies to erect these buildings, etc. I will for a moment dwell on these two points. First, in regard to the powers of the commissioners under this act. Why, gentlemen, do you know that this board does not begin to possess the powers of the Park Commissioners or the Board of Trusts? Their powers are almost supreme. But these gentlemen do not come here to complain of the power of these commissioners; they inform you that the Park Commissioners are now asking for one and a half million dollars, and that they have expended millions already; nor do they complain of the Board of Trusts, who have unlimited powers Why is this, and why is it that this hue and cry is not raised against these different boards; and the most singular fact of this question is, that the gentlemen composing the membership of these different boards, both Park, Trusts, and South Street Bridge, are the very same gentlemen, with the exception of three, who compose the Board of Public Buildings Commissioners. Now, gentlemen, if these commissioners are really as dangerous, and are the corrupt men as represented by these opposition people, and that it becomes imcumbent and imperative for you to abolish this commission, how can you then escape to do the same with the other commissions, who are the very same gentlemen? Mr. Chairman, I merely reverted to this to show you that it is not the extraordinary powers given this commission nor the gentlemen who com-pose it, but a fight of personal interest and locality; and I charge this without fear or favor. As to Councils, it must be evident to all that they are not the proper bodies to erect these much needed public buildings. First, because the history of the past has

clearly proved that they can never agree upon a site or plan. You know that they have had this question before them for the past twenty years, and that notwithstanding the great need of court and municipal accommodations they have up to this time falled to give accommodations required for our great city. Second, they are a changeable body, and no one set of men could remain long enough in Councils to carry out so great and important a project: therefore it must be understood that any bill or plan to refer this question back to Councils means simply to quash the whole subject, and to gratify the Washington Squareites, a few newspaper men and office-letters, and the people of our great and beautiful city will be defeated in getting the proper accommodations they so much need. The people of Philadelphia have settled this question by their votes at the last October elecion, and they believed this vexed question settled forever. They did not believe it necessary, nor do they yet believe it incumbent on them, to get up fa demonstration against the Washington Squareites, because they feel secure in you, and in their repose they quietly and patiently awaited your action, and will expect from time to time such additional legislation as will enable the commissioners to proceed with the great work which you created them for, and not to listen to the demur of a few disappointed self-interested parties, who preceded their appearance at the Capitol by petitions obtained in a manner already so entirely familiar to you that it would be needless for me to occupy your time in relating the many tricks resorted to in obtaining names. These earnest leaders, in their desperate efforts to secure aid. were compelled to resort to almost anything in

order to accomplish their ends. Among others they called upon ex-Judge Findlay to aid them, who so terribly denounces this Capitol denounced the Legislature and their acts as a monstrosity. This gentleman is now the president of the South Street Bridge Commission, a body admitted to be more odious to the people and more complained of than any other. This gentleman and his co-operators ask you to abolish this commission and refer it back to Councils. Why does this gentleman not resign his position then if he does not believe in the system of a commission new! Gentlemen, it is not necessary for me to say you know as well as I do that it is the only true principle, and that now commissions are created all over the world to carry out all great projects, and if the city of New York had have created a commission for the purpose of erect-ing their city hall, they would not now be in their present difficulties, and they would have had it finished long before this and saved many millions of dollars but instead they did adopt the very plan which these gentlemen are asking you to do; and what would be the result if the buildings were ever begun under such auspices? I will predict that they would not be finished for the next twenty years, and that they would cost as many mil-lions of dollars. If your commissioners were allowed to proceed unembarrassed, I am we satisfied that the buildings can be finished within five years and at a cost of less, by considerable, than five millions of dollars. Much has been said about the extravagance of this commission and the loose manner in which they have conducted their business; now let me say that these charges are wholly false and without foundation. If abolished to day I believe that a very small amount will cover every dollar of obligations which have been incurred, and these are simply for advertising for taking down the railing around the squares, etc. The commissioners did not proceed in haste as has been alleged, nor did they enter into any contract

whatever except for excavating, and in this they have taken every precaution to guard against damages to the city. Now, gentlemen, I trust that I have answered fully and to your entire satisfaction, but there is another point which it does not forget to answer—our highly respectable friead and fei-low-citizen, Henry C. Lea, in his address this morning referred to the financial condition of our city wherein he stated that the present debt of Philadel wherein he stated to upwards of fifty millions, and that there are now loans pending for park, water, gas, South Street Bridge, House of Correction, improvement of Broad circet, amounting to upwards of nine minons of dollars; and for this reason he urged upon you the importance of the abolition of this commission, but almost in the same sentence suggested that the U.ty Councils be authorized to proceed with the erection of the buildings. Now I cannot conceive how the city's financial difficulties could be remedied by such a change of front. It is simply the old acage, "Rob-bing Peter to pay Paul," or in other words, to give the Washington Square tes another chance for their idol project and to have especial favorites of their

own placed in power,

He did not state to you the nature of the different loans about to be created, nor did he refer to the great increase of the number of our inhabitants, low over three-fourths of a million, and the rapid now over three-feurths of a million, and the rapid growth of our great city. It is true the progressive men of the age are making such rapid strides that our old fossils begin to be amazed and ashamed at their lack of enterprise and really are jealous of the men who assume these great responsibilities; but, gentlemen, we don't mean to be put down by these people; we are determined to make Philadelphia what she ought to be, a great city. New York shall no longer are determined to make Paliadelphia what she ought to be—a great city. New York shall no longer chide us, terming us a village. They shall soon begin to feel that we are a great people, and that we are going to coatest every interest with her in the future. The metropolis of this great State, with her advantages of great lines of railway and mineral resources toem-

ng about her, with an early prospect of steamship communication with fo eign ports, will soon put her in a position that this gentleman will not need to

communication with to each point, will not need to weep and wail over the fifty millions of debt that now on every occasion they prate to the public, but our city is not in the bankrupt condition represented by these gentlemen.

In making their statements they do not inform you that loans created water for gis, etc., is for permanent improvements, and that they at all times would represent more value than their original outlay; nor do they inform you that through the creating of these very loans the city der was large profit. The revenue on water far exceeds the intetest on loans, so on gas and various other departments pay a profit into the City Treasury. They don't talk to you of our sinking funds.

No; they forget all about our assets. They are too full of their old hobby to be fair. They understand all this as well as we do, but their object is to conceal these facts. Their purposes will not be gained by revealing these unvarnished truths.

Where is there another city that has so many com-forts, advantages, and opportunities given to do business as this? Where are the taxes weighing more lightly upon the people? In almost all other large cities the taxes on real estate are much greater than our own, and besides they are heavily burdened by a personal or special tax, a tax so odious and burdensome that the taxtax, a tax so odious and burdensome that the tax-gatherer lays his hands upon almost every imagi-nable piece of property, of whatever kind or nature. None of the people of Philadelphia are distressed as represented. I assure you that all this miserable cry about taxes is a deception, and an injury to the best interests of our city, and it ought to be frowned down. What have these gentlemen not resorted to in order to carry this point? They even try to in-timidate you. First the cry is city debt, corrupt commissions, intersection, and last, not least, that this is to be a great party question.

I learn that they have threatened you, and say

I learn that they have threatened you, and say they will start independent candidates against you unless you will in great haste comply with their wish. These modern Solons come here to tell you that they are ardent Republicans, and that they hold in their hands the salvation of that great party, and that if you fail to comply with their wish they will break from the ranks they love so well. What did they say in the Senate? They will start a new party for themselves. Well, perhaps, this would be a good idea. I never had had faith in half-way party men. They are a good deal worse than the open enemy. Good, honest, reliable party men don't make use of such threats on questions of this character. This commission is composed of gentlemen of both the great political parties, and we don't admit that it is a political board, and therefore it is no political question. When these gentlemen undertake to make their points this way, I will say to them that they widely miss their mark, for I know you too well to believe you too well to believe you could be alarmed at such subterfuge as this. Gentlemen, I will here close. You will pardon me for the great length of time I have taken; all that I shall ask in case that you will not agree to postpone until the commissioners can be heard, is that you will the omenissioners can be heard, is that you will the commissioners can be heard, is that you will the commissioners can be heard, is that you will the commissioners can be heard, is that you will the report this bill with a negative recommendation, and that these same gentlemen will offer a supplementary bill, original, something like the Conneli or Nagle bill, with such additional offer a supplementary bill, original, something like the Connell or Nagle bill, with such additional amendments as in your judgment may seem proper, and that it may be speedly passed in order to enable your commissioners to proceed at once with the erection of these much needed public buildings.

Permit me to thank you for kind and patient

FROM NEW YORK. BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph. Mercantile Library Meeting-Stormy and Disgraceful Scenes.

NEW YORK, May 10 .- The annual meeting of the Mercantile Library Association took place last evening. The scene was stormy and disgraceful. A contest occurred between the rival factions, and ended in the total defeat of the reform party who favor the repeal of the classification directors' act, the opening of the library on Sundays, and reduced taxation. The police several times interfered to preserve peace, and the gas having been extinguished, they finally cleared the hall with the light of matches. The reformers will hold a public indignation meeting on Friday.

Distillers' Remonstrance. The distillers and bonded warehousemen of this city and Brooklyn are organizing to present a decided remonstrance to Secretary Boutwell's order directing the use of the new glass seal locks on and after June 1st. The expense of the locks, for which the users must pay over fifteen dollars each, is objected to, and one of the prominent speakers at the meeting yesterday said there was over half a million of dollars in the job. The defenders of the lock contend it is objected to only because it makes fraud impossible.

The excitement in relation to the Mace-Coburn Prize Fight to-morrow is steadily on the increase. Mace's backers give heavy odds in betting. Shipment of Silver Ore.

The steamer Java takes to Europe to-day one hundred tens of silver ore from the Utah mines. Deaths from the Effect of Fright.

Mrs. Henry Bregan, of Williamsburg, twentyfour years old, and her aged mother, died yesterday morning from fright, at discovering four burglars in their room the night before. The affair took place about midnight, and both the women were prostrated in a swoon from which they never revived.

The Reported Capture of Lima a Tele-

graphic Error.

New York, May 10.—The statement of the Aspinwall despatch, published this morning. that Lima had been captured by the revolutionists on the 28th of April, is doubless a telegraphic error for Funja, the capital of Boyaca. one of the States of the republic of Colombia.

FROM THE DOMINION.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS. Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Newfoundland Military. BOSTON, May 10 .- A letter from St. John's says that two delegates have left Newfoundland for England to negotiate with Earl Granville. the Secretary for the Colonies, for the restoration of the military forces withdrawn from the colony on its refusal to accept the terms of confederation with Canada. The delegates are C. F. Bennett, Premier of the Government, and Hon. J. Talbot, of the Executive Council.

> FROM BALTIMORE. Obituary.

BALTIMORE, May 10 .- Rev. Samuel Vinton Blake, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died in this city yesterday.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS. Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Stolen Silks Recovered. Bangon, Me., May 10.—The valuable lot of silks stolen on Monday night have been recovered. They were found packed in a trunk on board the steamer City of Richmond, checked for Portland.

New York Money and Stock Market. New York Money and Stock Market.

New York, May 10.—Stocks quiet and steady.

Money easy at 5 per cent. Gold, 11136. 5-20a, 1862.

Coupon, 111; do. 1864, 111; do. 1866, 111; do. 1865, new.

1135; do. 1867, 1135; do. 1868, 1135; 18-40s, 1035;

Virginia 6s, new, 71; Missouri 6s, 9436; Canton Co., 83; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 2936; Erie, 2536; Reading, 1145; Adams Express, 8136; Michigan Central, 128; Michigan Southers, 1105; Michigan Central, 128; Michigan Gouthers, 1105; Chicago and Rock Island, 1156; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 99; Western Union Telegraph, 60%.

New York Produce Market.

New York, May 10.—Cotton quiet and steady; sales 2000 bales middling uplands at 15%c.; middling Orleans at 15%c. Flour quiet and steady, and market without decided change; sales 8000 barrels State at \$56566680; Ohio, \$5206599; Western, \$5.65 (\$720; Southern, \$6.65@9. Wheat quiet but firm; sales \$5,000 bushels new spring at \$1.54@1.51; winter red and amber Western at \$1.57@1.50. Corn a shade firmer; sales 26,000 bushels mixed Western at 80c. Oats quiet and steady; sales 16,000 bushels Ohio at 65@69c. Beef unchanged, Pork dull; new mess, \$17.25; prime mess, \$14.506215. Lard dull; steam rendered, 11%c.; kettle, 11%c. Whisky firm at 91%c. New York Produce Market.

Baltimere Produce Market. BALTMORE, May 10.—Cotten quiet, steady, and un-changed. Flour active, and general tone of market somewhat improved. Wheat firm; Pennsylvania, \$15381-53. Corn firm; Southern white, 76@75c. Oats duil at 62@65c. Mess Pork steady. Bacon firmer. Lard quiet and steady. Whisky quiet and

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISDURG, May 10.—The only new bill introduced was one by Mr. Nigle, incorporating the Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Art Museum, having for its object the premotion and encouragement of the mechanical and useful arts and manufactures, by the establishment of lectures on the sciences connected with them, and by other means.

promotion and encouragement of the mechanical and useful arts and manufactures, by the establishment of lectures on the sciences connected with them, and by other means.

Mr. Davis offered the following:

Whereas, By the contract made by authority of the Legislature in 1866 with P. F. Rothermel for an historical painting of the battle of Ricetysburg, it was stipulated that the painting should be delivered to the Commonwealth on July 1, 1871,

And whereas, It is essential in order to perfect the picture that some more time shall be allowed for that purpose; therefore

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives that the time for the delivery of said picture be extended to February 22, 1872.

Mr. Mumma protested against its passage, as the picture was finished, and had been for some time on exhibition, not only in Philadelphis but in Beston. He had been informed that the artist was willing to keep the picture, and he thought the people of the State were willing that he should do so.

Mr. Davis said the picture could not be had to be finished, as the artist had not yet completed some companion pictures that wore to be painted. The resolution had been offered at the request of Mr. Rothermel.

Mr. Connell agreed with Mr. Davis.

Mr. Davis said the numerous criticisms elicited had induced several changes to be made in the picture, and that the artist was new making them.

Mr. Mumma said he protested against allowing the artist while under contract to go around the country getting criticisms, and said it was idle to assert that while exhibiting it he could go on with the work. The resolution was passed by a vote of 19 to 12.

Mr. White moved to appoint a special session for the consideration of the Constitutional Convention bill, but this motion was voted down by a party vote.

House bill to create a part of Luzerne county into a separate county, to be known as Laokawanna, passed.

Also, House supplement to act making an artificial road from Philadelphia to Lancaster.

House.

The House met at 10 A. M. The question pending at adjournment last night was the reconsideration of the vote indefinitely postponing the motion to appoint a committee of conference on the part of the House on the Border County Claims bill.

The question was resumed as soon fas the journal was read, and the yeas and nays being ordered, resulted in yeas 44, nays 42, so the House, refusing to reconsider the vote of yesterday, indefinitely postponing the motion to appoint a conference committee on the border county claims bill, thus killed the measure, which cannot be again reached.

gain reached.

Agr. Skinner, in a personal explanation, said this bill was a fair one. Against it no corruption could be charged. It was backed by the report of an able committee, and no bill so fair had ever been treated in se cold-blooded a manner.

Messrs. Mawn and Reinoebl paid a compliment to Mr.

Bkinner as an able representative of his people.

House joint resolution for the appointment of commissioners, three in number, to investigate the present condition of ceal mines throughout the bituminous coal regions of this Commonwealth, was discussed and passed first reading.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The St. Clement's Church Troubles. Court of Common Pleas-Judge Ludlow, The Court sat this morning to hear the arguments

The Court sat this morning to hear the arguments of counsel upon the application for an injunction to restrain the acting vestry of St. Clement's Church from enforcing their resolution of dismissal against the rector and his assistant. The ecclesiastical ferensic set-to attracted to the courtroom quite a number of divines and laymen, representing the High and Low factions. The bill sets forth that the defendants were tions. The bill sets forth that the defendants were not legally elected to the vestry, and their election is now an unsettled matter, a writ of quo warranto contesting it now pending in the Supreme Court, and of course these whole proceedings were con-

and of course these whole proceedings were contrary to law.

Counsel began by reading conflicting amidavits, one set being to the effect that the present vestry were usurpers, and the dismissal of the rector was against the wishes and interest of a majority of the congregation, and the other set being denials of these. The amidavit of Rev. Dr. Batterson is as follows:—

Hermon G. Batterson, the plaintiff in the shove-

follows:—
Hermon G. Batterson, the plaintin in the abovenamed case, being duly sworn according to law,
doth depose and say:—When I was called to the
recorship of St. Clement's Church there were no
terms between me and the congregation or vestry;
there was no contract of hiring for a year or any
other period of time, but I received and accepted the call according to the usage of the Prote pal Church, which I have always understood to be until the connection was dissolved by mutual con-sent, or until the minister shall be removed for cause showed, and after trial and investigation. At the meeting of the vestry held Easter Tuesday, A. D. 1870, after the reading of the report of the account-ing warden, I stated to the vestry that if any member thereof was dissatisfied with the result of the first year's work, I was ready then and there to tender my resignation as rector of the parish; which they were unanimous in requesting me not to do. H. G. Batterson. ber thereof was dissatisfied with the result of the

When the lawyers arose to open the talk, his Honor Judge Ludlow said to them that, as the Supreme Court had already taken jurisdiction in one branch of this case, a sense of due deference to the supreme tribunal constrained him to suggest the supreme tribunal constrained him to suggest that these present proceedings be suspended until an application for this injunction should be made to that Court, and if it declined to assume the jurisdiction, he would not hestitate to hear and consider the case; in the meantime the injunction being continued, and his Honor holding himself ready to hear the case if the Supreme Court declines it.

So the matter goes over until Saturday, the 20th inst., the judge saying it must be distinctly understood that the services of that church shall be conducted in peace and order, and not in such a man-

ducted in peace and order, and not in such a man-ner as to injure the cause of morality and religion,

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Wednesday, May 10, 1871.

With a large accumulation of unemployed funds in this market, it is not strange that rates should continue easy and almost nominal. In fact, good borrowers generally command their own terms, especially when large amounts are wanted. The uncertainty as to the continued demand for call loans for speculative purposes naturally makes the banks anxious to place their funds out at profitable rates during the summer season now approaching, and offer exceedingly liberal terms for large amounts, but there is no disposition on the part of borrowers to operate in advance, owing to the plethoric condition of the market and the prospect of continued ease; hence there is very little doing in the discount line. Call loans range from 4 to 5 per cent, and choice commercial paper is readily disposed of at 6@7 per cent.

Gold is quiet but steady, with sales ranging from 1111/2011134, chiefly at the latter.

At the Stock Board the dealings were large

at an advance. Sales of State 6s. first series, at 103½; city 6s new do. at 103@103½; old do. at 103, and some Lehigh gold loan at 91½. Reading Railroad was in active request and stronger, with sales at 57% @57%. Pennsylvania was dull but steady, with sales at 63%; Camden and Amboy at 128@128%; North Pennsylvania at 47%; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 51%, and

Catawissa preferred at 47%, b. o.

Canal shares were dull, the only sales being a few shares of Morris preferred at 120. In Bank stock we notice sales of Mechanics

at 321/2 and Bank of Republic at 961/4. Hestonville Passenger Railroad shares sold at PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

And Bank
Onville Passenge.

Central Transportation

ALADELPHIA STOCK EXCHA
Aported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S.Thin

FIRST BOARD,

\$1000 Pa R 2 m 68. 99

\$200 do ... by

\$ do...b10.57½
do...b30.57½
do...b10.57-81
do...b10.67-31 \$3000 Pa R gen m bs 95); 10 sh Bank of Rep. 96% 100 sh C & A R.b80.128% 99 sh Penna R.... 135 do..... 300 do..... do...... 57% enna R.... 62% do...... 62% do..... 62% do.....128 do.....128 do.....b5.128 431 do. 128 300 do. 530. 63½
200 do. 55.128 17 sh Cent Trans. 47½
21 sh O C & A R. 51½
20 sh Mor Cl pf. 120 3000 sh Hestonville. 22
8ECOND BOARD.
\$5000 Leh gold L. 91½
5000 do. 91½
5000 do. 57
\$1000 O C & A 78. 86½
\$500 City 68, New.108½
\$4000 N Penna 78. 96
20 sh F & M Bk. 85.123½
60 sh Sch Nav Pf. 18
MESSHS, WILLIAM FAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 68 of MESSES. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., NO. 56 S. THIFG street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 117@117%; 5-208 of 1882, 111@111½; do. 1864. 111@111½; do. 1865, 111@111½; do., July, 1865, 113½@113½; do., July, 1867, 113½@113½; do. July, 1868, 113½@113½; 10-408, 105½@105½. U. S. Pacific R. R. Currency 62, 115½@115½; Gold, 111½@1113½. NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning

tations as follows:-